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Background of the ~~Invention~~

[0002] Riveted joints are already known and used for the joining of workpieces, especially sheets of metal, and particularly when the workpieces to be joined are accessible from only one side. Typical uses of the riveted joint are the assembly of metal fittings, walls of cassettes or disk holders or border parts on insulation panels in industry and in the construction of large halls or gymnasiums. The sheet metal pieces to be joined are of a thickness of approximately 0.1 mm to approximately 3 mm, and of typically approximately 0.75 mm.

[0003] For the mounting of the rivet, made up of a rivet jacket and a rivet pin guided through the rivet jacket, the workpieces are first penetrated through a bore hole in the workpieces. The rivet with rivet jacket is pressed forward and through as far as impact of the striking head of the rivet jacket on the edge of the borehole. For production of the riveted joint between the workpieces then with holding back of the striking head, the rivet pin is drawn counter to the pressing-in direction. The end of the rivet jacket lying opposite the striking head is thereby deformed, allowing for the formation of a widened out part, so that the workpieces to be joined together are held together between the striking head and the widening out which has been produced.

[0004] This type of rivet is frequently also called a "blind rivet". EP 0 302 128 B1 discloses a tool for the pulling or setting of blind rivets. For use of such tool, a preliminary borehole and insertion of the blind rivet are still required.

[0005] WO 95/05255 discloses a device for production of a riveted joint with pneumatically driven means for the filing of a rivet through the workpieces to be joined and pneumatically driven means for the subsequent pulling of the rivet. The means for the firing of the rivet in this case incorporate a conically tapering, hollow cylindrical driving-in part on the striking head of the rivet jacket. The rivet pin is guided through an opening in the striking surface of the driving-in part which is turned toward the